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El Palacio

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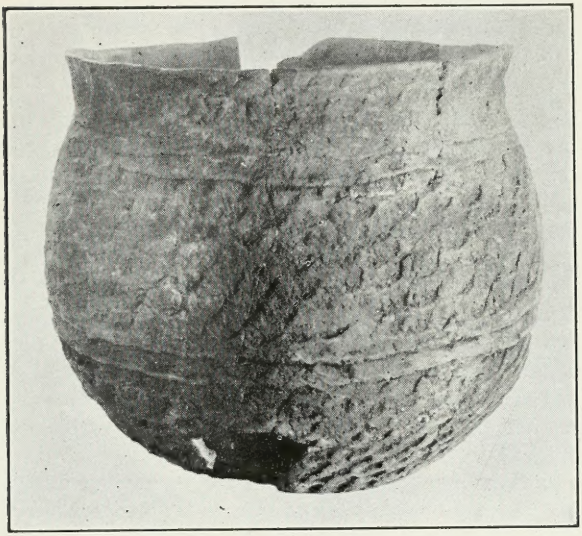

CORRUGATED COOKING POT FOUND AT SANTA FE

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Early Pueblo Pot from Santa Fe

A corrugated cooking pot was found with a child's burial, in hard packed gravely soil, six feet below the surface of the ground on the south side of Mc Kensie street opposite the home of Mr. J. P. Porter, in Santa Fe. A sewer trench was being dug, and on May 25, 1927, Mr. Porter collected the broken fragments for the Museum. The pot had been found full of charred shelled corn. The child's skeleton was badly disintegrated and only a few fragments of the jaws and skull were kept for examination. Other traces of burials were also reported from the same trench, but none of them had been found at more than half the depth of this one.

Description: Corrugated pot, 6″ in depth; 7¼″ diameter at the shoulder, 5-⅝x6″ diameter inside neck, and 6¼″ x 6-⅝″ diameter at the edge of the rim. Form irregular with flattened bottom smoothed by wear; well rounded curve from bottom to a low shoulder, distinguished by one wide plain coil band around the pot; a gentle curve from shoulder to base of the neck, where another plain coil band occurs; the rim is made up of two to three bands of blind coiling, ending in an irregular contoured edge slightly pinched thinner than the varying thickness of the walls. An examination of the fractured edges shows that the coils were often butted edge to edge, usually with a very slight overlapping of one coil onto the coil below. A thickness of one-fourth inch at the base tapers through the sides to that of one-eighth inch just below the neck. The paste is a dark bluish-gray having a firm fine hard base in which occur

scattered coarse particles of white temper and occasional black specks; a narrow lighter colored border or layer is found on the outer margin. The inside of the pot is roughly smoothed, but not as carefully finished as the usual interior of corrugated cooking pots.

It is believed, judging from the character of workmanship and paste, that this pot belongs to one of the very early "pueblo" periods. The paste is too hard, and not "sandy" enough, to be comparable to that used in the usual cooking pot of the later periods.—Wesley Bradfield.

Infant Burials at Aztec

The discovery of mummified remains similar to those found in the Frijoles Canyon west of Santa Fe, years ago by the School of American Research, is announced by Frank Pinkley, superintendent of southwestern monuments for the National Park Service. At Aztec, San Juan county, excavation work has been in progress for the purpose of getting daylight down into a row of prehistoric rooms being used for museum purposes. In the course of this work, two child burials were taken from the floor, one with a very interesting black obsidian pendant, two decorated dippers, a mug, and two dishes containing food. This mummy was first wrapped in feather cloth and then in matting, and in addition had beneath it a large reed screen and over it a large mat. The body itself was wrapped as a large package and tied with yucca cord. The pendant had slipped from the package, and it is believed by George L. Boundey, custodian of the monument, who made the excavation, that there are other ornaments within the wrappings. He did not open them, however, as the whole is in such a good state of preservation and is an excellent museum exhibit. The other child burial

found at Aztec had with it an ax, a basket, a flat board, and about a pint of corn ears. One ear, of red corn and just as fresh looking as though from last year's crop, has about half the kernels still in place. Mr. Boundey states this is unlike any corn he ever saw before. In the hard dirt floor of the lower story of rooms in the ruin five soft breaks were noticed. One of these was partially dug out and disclosed some peculiarly carved sticks and three pots. Montezuma Castle National Monument, in Arizona, also yielded a prehistoric infant burial, which has been added to the museum at that place. The child had been buried with eleven shell bracelets over one arm and a string of shell beads around the neck. This mummy was found by Mrs. Martin L. Jackson, wife of the custodian of Montezuma Castle. She also unearthed two fine fragments of lace or embroidered cloth.

Chacmool at Chichen Itza

A "Chacmool," reclining Aztec or Maya effigy whose culture spread fom Yucatan to Mexico and Central America in prehispanic times has been found in Yucatan. This stone effigy whose replica adorns the serapes the modern Mexican Indian weaves for the tourist trade was found in the debris in one of the back rooms of the Temple of the Warriors, by members of the Carnegie Institution expedition headed by Dr. S. G. Morley, at Chichen Itza, during the last excavation season. Other "Chacmools" have been found in Tlaxcala, the Valley of Mexico, Michoacan the archaeological city of Cempoala in the state of Vera Cruz, and as far south as the republic of Salvador in Central America. In the Maya area, the effigies have been found solely in Chichen Itza, which points to the probability that he was an Aztec deity with wandering habits. The Chacmool just found in Yucatan differs in

details from other monoliths also called by this arbitrary name, according to Inspector Eduardo Martinez Canton who represents the Mexican Department of Archaeology in Yucatan duing the excavation season. The head gear of the idol forms a frog, and he wears several other curious ornaments which his other namesakes lack. But he is nevertheless a true Chacmool, an enigmatic god whose real business in prehispanic America has never been determined by archaeologists.

ORIGINS OF ANCIENT CRETAN CULTURE

By E. N. Fallaize,

Secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute of London.

An entirely new light has been thrown upon the early population of Crete and the origin of Cretan culture by Sir Arthur J. Evans, who has devoted much study to this ancient people, a highly civilized nation when the Greeks were still savages. In tracing the connections of prehistoric Cretan culture with that of the Early Nile, Libya and Egypt, he suggested not merely that Libyan influence was to be seen, but that it was probable that in the early phase of Cretan history a proto-Libyan population had crossed from Africa and settled on the southern side of the island.

Sir Arthur Evans said Crete might be described as a half-way house between three continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its fortunate situation marked it as the point where the primitive culture of Europe was first

affected by the older civilizations of Egypt and the East. The most ancient geographical relations of the island lay with Anatolia and the East. Man entered Crete from the Anatolian side; he may even have found the dwarf hippopotamus surviving from the times of the land-bridge of Miocene and Pleistocene times. Archaeological, religious, and linguistic evidence all point to a root connection between Crete and Anatolia. The primitive female figures from the Neolithic strata of Knossos find remarkable parallels from Asia Minor and as far afield as the Euphrates and Caspian. Stone maces and monochrome pottery show similar affinities.

It has been supposed that Egyptian relics found in connection with Minoan and Mycenaean Crete arrived by the Syrian or Anatolian route, but this is unsupported by any evidence as regards the earlier contact of Crete with the Nile Valley. There is abundant proof that early man was not afraid of deep sea voyages. It is natural to suppose that in the East Mediterranean navigation began in the Aegean island world. Neither the Syrian nor the Libyan coast was favorable to its rise. Of Cretan vessels the earliest representation is a clay model which may be compared with the craft of the Nile.

Evidence of early relations between Crete and Egypt received remarkable confirmation from the beginning of the excavations at Knossos, in the form of imported Egyptian stone vessels and, more important, in derivative native Cretan forms in softer stone. In a Neolithic house found under the Central Court of the original Palace of Knossos, among objects of pure Stone Age tradition, a copper axe was found which must be regarded as an importation not improbably from the Nile Valley. Two finds of special importance from this site were a

vessel closely resembling a type of late predynastic and protodynastic Egyptian vessels, and two fragments of vessels which, although like nothing found in Egypt or elsewhere, appear to be exotic and show that the Nilotic usage of stone vessels wrought in decorative materials had taken root at Knossos in the late Neolithic phase.

Among other elements of Cretan culture showing affinities to the early culture of the Nile and of the indigenous inhabitants of the opposite Libyan coasts, were the large beehive-shaped stone burials vaults. Stone idols from Nagia Triada curiously recall those found in predynastic Egypt. The Cretan mode of headdress and the type of loin clothing showed either a resemblance or a general analogy with that of the Libyans. The Libyan Delta Goddess appears to have been, in part at least, incorporated in the Cretan Mother Goddess as was shown in the form of bow, arrows, and shield which were the attributes of the former.

These striking correspondences in forms and usage and especially in the contracted burials of the vaulted tombs of Messara, the dolichocephalic skulls, and the recurrence of pot-shaped amulets of stone, suggest a settlement of a proto-Libyan element in southern Crete.—*Science Service.*

ORIENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Hittite Linguistics

Children of the Hittites race who went to school in Asia Minor about 1000 B. C. had to learn dead languages just as the modern school boy learns Latin. Baked clay tablets found in the capital city of the ancient Hittite

Empire have been deciphered by scholars who say that eight languages are represented on them, written in the neat, wedge-shaped characters known as cuneiform writing. The Sumerian language was then long dead, but the Hittites learned it and taught it to their children because they believed that charms sung in the old language were peculiarly effective. In some of the tablets, the Sumerian text is followed by columns containing the same text translated into official Hittite language and into Babylonian, and also a column pronouncing the Sumerian words. Babylonian was apparently the language of diplomacy among the Hittites. Several thousand tablets were discovered in a palace and a temple used as a record office, by German archaeologists some years ago, but early attempts at reading them were hampered because the different languages were not sorted out. Writers of long records on the baked tablets were careful to indicate the sequence from one tablet to the next, and usually at the end of the document the author wrote his name, his profession, and place of residence, in modern fashion. The Hittites will be the subject of Dr. Garstang's lecture at the Art Museum on Friday, evening, February 17. Dr. Garstang is this year's Eliot Norton lecturer of the Institute.

Will Seek Lost City

An archaeological expedition to search for relics of ancient Babylonian and Assyrian civilization is being organized by the Toledo Museum of Art, and will set out for Bagdad soon. The expedition will be directed by Dr. LeRoy Waterman, professor of Semitics at the University of Michigan. Relics brought to this country will be divided between the University and the Toledo Museum. Dr. Waterman will attempt to locate a lost city

of antiquity, which flourished in this region for a considerable period, and which is referred to many times in literature and ancient documents. The position of the lost city is known approximately. If the site of the city is identified, it is believed that excavation there will yield a wealth of pottery, tablets, terra cottas, and perhaps architectural and sculptural fragments.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropometric Measurements of Mayas

A hundred skeletons and 2500 records of the size and other physical characteristics of living modern Maya Indians of Yucatan brought back to Peabody Museum by Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Williams may give an insight into the kind of people who erected great cities and developed a culture in America long before the coming of Columbus. During an anthropometric survey of the Mexican state of Yucatan, Dr. William obtained information on 2000 adults and 500 children of the descendents of the ancient Maya and also secured for scientific study the skeletons of a hundred present day Mayas. Metabolic tests were included in the studies. The expedition that was in the field for eight months was under the auspices of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

PALEONTOLOGY

Folsom Fossil Field

Carl Schwachheim, local naturalist, today received from the American Museum of Natural History at New York

a card acknowledging receipt and thanking him for 31 carboniferous fossils which he sent the museum from the Folsom and other New Mexico excavations. Mr. Schwachheim said today it is still in doubt whether the Folsom excavations will be resumed during the coming spring or summer.—Raton, N. M., Daily Range.

PERSONAL MENTION

Abbott Is New Smithsonian Secretary

Years of study of the sun's radiation and its variability, invention of an improved instrument for measuring this radiation, researches on solar physics in general and the invention of a solar cooker that makes use of the heat from the sun - all these things make Dr. Charles Greeley Abbott, who has just been elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the leading students of the sun. In electing him to this important office, the Board of Regents of the Institution has returned to a precedent set years ago when they elected Dr. Samuel P. Langley, who was also one of America's most eminent astronomers, to the post. Dr. Langley, who is best remembered for his pioneer work in aviation, was immediately succeeded by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, who died last year. Probably the most important research that has been carried out under Dr. Abbott's direction is the measurement of the solar constant. This is the intensity of the solar radiation as it would be from a point outside the earth's atmosphere, and at the avearage distance of the earth from the sun. Measurements to determine this have been made for twenty years, from observatories operated by the Institution in a number of different parts of the world. The most

recent station is one that was established two years ago on a mountain in Africa, among the Hottentots. Before this was located, Dr. Abbott made a trip to various possible locations in several parts of the world to personally investigate them. With such data, from such a long period of observations, Dr. Abbott has discovered several cycles in which the sun varies, and which he reported to the National Academy of Sciences last April. He has also studied the relation of these variations to changes in weather on the earth. Dr. Abbott's solar cooker was constructed on Mt. Wilson, Calif., where the Institution's Astrophysical Observatory has a branch station, close by the great Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The cooker consists of a great cylindrical mirror which focuses 90 square feet of the sun's rays upon a tube one and a quarter inches in diameter. The tube is filled with engine cylinder oil and connects with a reservoir above. As it is heated, the hot oil rises into the reservoir; while the cooler oil descends and enters the bottom of the tube. In ovens inserted in the back of the reservoir meats and vegetables can be well cooked, as the oil remains hot day and night.

Since the Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 with funds bequested by James Smithson, an Englishman, it has had five secretaries. These have alternated between the biological and physical sciences, as there has been one geologist, one naturalist, one physicist and two astronomers. Their names and terms of office follow:

Joseph Henry, Physicist	1846-1878
Spencer F. Baird, Naturalist	1878-1887
Samuel P. Langley, Astronomer	1887-1906
Charles D. Walcott, Geologist	1907-1927
Charles G. Abbott, Astronomer	1928-

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor.

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THE SHARPS IN SOUTH AMERICA

J. H. Sharp of the Taos Society of Artists, is at present in Brazil, Mrs. Sharp accompanying him to South America.

DR. HEWETT IN SAN JUAN COUNTRY

Director Edgar L. Hewett left Wednesday morning, February 1, for the San Juan country, motoring by way of Albuquerque.

DEATH OF TAOS ARTIST

Russell Natt, who has exhibited in the Museum, and who has been at Taos and Santa Fe for several summers, died at San Antonio, Texas.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Board of Regents Meets

The Board of Regents of the Museum met on Tuesday afternoon, January 31, in the Palace of the Governors. Judge John R. McFie presided. The Board ratified and adopted the following recommendations of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett:

That $500 be appropriated toward a co-operative archaeological survey of New Mexico, the University of New Mexico also appropriating $500, the survey to be a part of the larger project of a survey of New Mexico resources.

That a set of the works of the late Dr. Frank Springer be presented to the University of New Mexico Library, as the Museum Library has two sets of these monumental volumes.

That Wesley Bradfield, at present with the Museum of San Diego, resume his position of superintendent of field work and of photography with the School and Museum at Santa Fe on July 1, 1928.

That Lansing Bloom, curator of history, be given permission to prosecute his research work for the School and Museum beyond the boundaries of New Mexico and the United States.

That the superintendent of Construction proceed with the building of the wall exhibit cases for the field Museum at the Puye.

First of Concert Recitals

The first of ten Sunday afternoon concert recitals was given under the auspices of the Santa Fe Kiwanis Club on January 29 in the St. Francis Auditorium by John Louw Nelson, baritone; George Columbya, pianist, and Miss Dorothy Kent, soprano. The program was in

the nature of a survey of the ground to be covered by the subsequent recitals. Mr. Nelson opened with a group of four songs, the old Italian "Caro mio ben" by Giordani; "Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes," the Berceuse from Godard's "Jocelyn" and the old English drinking song: "Down among the Dead Men." Mr. Columbya, in whom Santa Fe discovered a pianist of the first rank, played a Pastorale by Scarlatti; a Sonata from Beethoven, (Opus 90) and an Etude from Chopin, (Opus 25 No. 9) reaching his heights in the Beethoven selection although it is of Chopin he has made the most profound study. Miss Frye appeared in duet with Mr. Nelson, the selections being Rubensteins setting of "The Wanderer's Night Song" and the old English "The Keys of Heaven." Two numbers from Liszt, superbly interpreted by Mr. Columbya concluded the program. They were "Liebestraum" and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6, with its four movements—Wedding March, Drinking Song, Lament and Dance, the comments by Mr. Columbya helping the audience to follow him more closely. As an example of modern orchestration, Pierne's "The Entrance of the Little Fauns" as rendered by the New York Symphony Orchestra directed by Walter Damrosch and recorded on a Columbia Record, was interpolated, the fine accoustics of the St. Francis Auditorium, making this selection as well as the rest of the program a great delight to the audience. On Sunday, February 5, Mr. Nelson and associates will present a program of folk song of many nations, including German, Scotch, Welsh, English, Russian, Swedish, French, Neapolitan and Spanish. This musical hour in the St. Francis Auditorium each Sunday afternoon during the remaining winter months is a feature that the Museum authorities and music lovers have wished for these many years, and is certain to increase in popularity with each Sunday.

MUSEUM EXTENSION WORK

Director Hewett at Raton

The southwestern Pueblo Indian is a true creative artist, because he puts his very life into his work, said Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, of the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research, in his address at the Raton library Monday night, January 30, dedicating the exhibit of ancient Indian pottery which was placed there. This exhibit is a part of a revolving exhibit which is being placed in various communities of the state including Roswell, Albuquerque, the Puye, by courtesy of the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico, of Santa Fe. The exhibit at Raton was made possible through the efforts of Dr. T. B. Lyon and Miss Evlyn Shuler, librarian. The present exhibition, which comprises about 20 pieces of pottery, will remain a month or six weeks, on display at the library, and will then be replaced by another exhibit. In this manner in time a large number of collections will be shown here. Dr. Hewett's talk was an introduction to this series of exhibits, covering some of the elementary points in regard to southwestern Pueblo pottery. It was greatly enjoyed by the audience. Dr. Hewett explained that the pieces shown last evening were pottery from west of the Continental Divide, coming from the Tularosa basin in western Socorro county, along the headwaters of the Gila drainage. The pottery, he said, was typical of that region, and by certain characteristics could be distinguished from any pottery made east of the Continental Divide. A closer study, he said would reveal other characteristics which would further identify it with its particular locality. He explained that the Indian civilization which was built up in the southwest was less disintegrated

than our present civilization. The Indian, he said, could not separate his work from his religion, or either his work or religion from his arts. The Indian, he said, combined the utilitarian and esthetic purposes. Dr. Hewett then went into the mechanics of making pottery, describing each operation necessary. He pointed out that the Indians, thru, perhaps, thousands of years, developed the ceramic arts, step by step, first starting with the instinctive desire to "make something that would hold something," and developing finally as master artists. He said that of recent years the Indians had tended toward commercialization of their art, with the consequence that they made their ware hastily and without any effort to come up to the fine standards set by their ancestors. Recently, however, those who have been interested in the Indians, he said, have been persuading them to return to their old painstaking methods, showing them that fine and beautiful pottery would bring excellent prices, with the result that the Indians are again turning out much better ware. He said that the Indians did their pottery work entirely free handed and scorned the use of modern implements such as the potter's wheel. Despite this, he said, fine pieces of this hand-made pottery, when carefully measured, showed that its form was almost exact. The Indian also has refused to use such modern implements as a camel's hair brush in putting his design on the pottery, but works instead with a shred of yucca weed, obtaining remarkable results. Dr. Hewett also said that the Indians work without a pattern, creating their design from their heads, and working only with the mind and eye. The women, he said, almost exclusively shape the pottery, while it is the men's exclusive task to place upon it the design, which almost always has a religious significance. Raton is to have an exhibit of paintings by Pueblo In-

dians in the near future, thru the courtesy of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, it was announced. The pictures are to be hung in the library, to acquaint the city of Raton with the Indian's artistic ability. A number of Indian painters have done remarkable work, which has been exhibited in the east and even abroad, always winning favorable comment and praise. The exhibit here will consist of about 20 paintings, divided into groups of five.—*Raton Daily Range.*

Tribute to Their Instructor

Paying high tribute to Dr. Edgar Hewett, professor of archaeology, sociology and anthropology of the University of New Mexico, Judge M. E. Hickey congratulated the students and faculity on being so fortunate in having such a well versed instructor at Dr. Hewett's final lecture for the past semester Thursday evening, January 26, to a class of 94, including many of Albuquerque's professional and business men as well as university students. Judge Hickey spoke of Dr. Hewett's exceptional accomplishments, which are as well known abroad has not only been on expeditions in the old world, but and throughout the United States as in New Mexico. He has written on his research extensively. Judge Hickey told the assembly it was chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Hewett that School for American Research was established in Santa Fe and that he was also greatly responsible for the inauguration of the Santa Fe Fiesta. Dr. Hewett will continue research work through the spring, and in the summer conduct an excavation camp and course of study for students from all parts of the United States, on the Pajarito Plateau, returning to the university in September to continue with the annual course.—*Albuquerque Morning Journal.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Progress in Endowment

The first School founded by the Institute, that at Athens, has just received a grant of $500,000, and has good reason to expect $2,500,000 more. The income from such a fund will assure the excavation of the market place, or Agora, at Athens. The second School founded by the Institute, that at Rome, has just received a grant of $1,000,000. The income from this fund will assure more fellowships with larger stipends, and increased opportunities for archaeological research in Italian territory. The daughters of the Institute have for the moment outstripped their parent. These two Schools are now on what may be called "easy street." The needs of our other Schools, and the national body of the Institute itself, should now come to the foreground. During the past year our endowment has been increased from $77,648.62 to $90,260.00. We have spent over $6,000 on our lecture system, as against $4,800 last year. Our American Journal of Archaeology has increased its pagination and its number of plates. This coming year it will better its format, will use a better grade of paper, thereby assuring clearer plate work, and will enlarge its section on current archaeological news.

GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS

Art Collection for Philadelphia

John M. McFadden collection, consisting of 43 fine portraits and landscapes of British school of 18th and

19th centuries, valued at more than $2,000,000, becomes a feature of new Philadelphia Museum of Art, according to interpretation of late owner's will.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Another Grant for Yale

Yale University plans addition to Anthony N. Brady Memorial Laboratory in School of Medicine to cost $1,250,000, cost to be met by General Education Board.

AMONG THE RED MEN

At Taos Pueblo

Taos pueblo has elected and installed the following as officers for 1928: Governor, Manuel Cordova; lieutenant governor, Santiago Mirabal; war chief, Santiago Martinez; while Manuel Mondragon continues as government police. Acting Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap has executed and approved a co-operative agreement with the pueblo at Taos, New Mexico, covering the Pueblo Creek watershed, comprising about 30,000 acres and including Blue lake where the Pueblo religious ceremonials are held annually, according to M. M. Cheney, assistant district forester in charge of the office of lands. Pueblo canyon heads on Wheeler creek at an altitude of over 12,000 feet. It is a timbered canyon with several forks, a very attractive fishing stream, with the Pueblo of Taos located on the pueblo lands at the mouth of the canyon. By custom this has always been

used almost exclusively by the Indians, but with very excellent cooperative relations with the forest service. The Indians claim that many years ago they had a grant for this canyon, but that the papers were lost. While no formal agreement has ever been entered into, the supervisor of the Carson national forest has always recognized special privileges for the Indians, and this has now been embodied in a formal agreement executed on behalf of the Indians by their governor, their war captain, and twenty or more members of their council. Most of the Indians signed by thumb mark. The agreement provides for the administration of the area by the forest service as a municipal watershed for the pueblo, with restriction of uses as needed for the maintenance of a sufficient supply of pure water for their use. Grazing will be restricted as the only stock allowed will be Indian stock. Timber cutting will also be carefully supervised, and only Indian use permitted. Material cut by the Indians for their own use will be allowed without charge, while timber cut by the Indians for sale purposes will be sold at the regular rate. One very unusual feature of the agreement, continues Mr. Cheney, is that, aside from forest officers, no one will be allowed in the canyon without a permit from the forest service, but arrangements are expected to be made so that the tourist parties going in can secure permits from the hotels at either Laguna Vista or in Taos. Many people travel over the trails during the season to visit Blue lake or climb Wheeler peak. The agreement further provides that for three days each year, to be designated by the Indians with notice to the forest supervisor, the canyon will be closed except to the Indians. This is for the purpose of assuring the Indians that they may conduct their religious ceremonials which are held annually at Blue lake without molestation.